THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1830. NO. 89.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,

BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books*, as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL.
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	*pr. ton.*
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	*per ton.*
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	*per lb.*
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	*per ton.*
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5¼ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond. April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,

Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

WHOLESALE

CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All were packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

WOOL—WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL

WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;

For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞ For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

W. RHOADS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

No. 12 Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services for the purchase and sale of Goods, and for the Forwarding of the same to any part of the United States. Property directed to his care for either purpose, will meet with prompt and due attention.

In forwarding Goods to the West by way of Pittsburgh or Wheeling, particular attention will be given to their immediate and least expensive transportation; at either of those places, Owners can, if most convenient, settle freight and charges.

GOODS by the Boston and Providence Lines, by "The New York and Baltimore Despatch Line" of Packets, and by "The Baltimore and Philadelphia Despatch Line of Packets through the Canal," are landed near his Warehouse, and will be forwarded without charge for drayage.—Commission for forwarding by wagons 6¼ cents per 100 lbs.

Merchandise will be received and shipped by the above lines of Packets, or to the south free of commission.

A packet of the "Baltimore and New York Despatch Line," leaves Coffee House Slip, N. York, and Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore, every Saturday.

TRUMBULL & THURSTON, 119, *Front st. N. Y.*
W. RHOADS, 12, *Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore.*
AGENTS.

Also, a Packet of the "Philadelphia and Baltimore Despatch Line," through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, sails daily from No. 4, North Wharves, Philadelphia, and 12 Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore.

A WAKEMAN, 4, *N. Wharves, Philadelphia,*
W RHOADS 12, *Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore,*
AGENTS.

Refer to ANDERSON & ATTEBURY,
Commission Merchants, Wheeling,

July 20.—3t.

SEALED Proposals for 240 feet of Curb Stone, and to be set from Liberty to Penn street, along Wayne street, will be received at the Commissioners' Office, for the County of Allegheny, until Saturday, the 31st instant.

[By the Board.] D. DRENNEN, Clerk.

July 22, 1830.

TO MERCHANTS & STORE-KEEEPERS.

THE subscriber respectfully represents to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his store for the sale of Caps, from Third street to No. 8 South Sixth street, four doors from Market street, opposite the side of the Schuylkill Bank. The stock will consist of every variety including the following.

Brown Otter,	CAPS	Natural Otter,
Fur Seal,		Black Hair Seal,
Gray Hair Seal,		Rackoon,
Jennet,		Deer Skin,
Hair Cloth,		Blue Cloth,
Silk,		Merino,
Fur Collars,		Stocks,
Tobacco Pouches,		Fur Trimmings,
Buffalo Robes,		&c. &c. &c.

Neither trouble nor expense will be spared in manufacturing all articles offered for sale. It is confidently asserted that the improvement in dying and dressing is very great since last season. Notwithstanding which, the prices will continue reasonable as usual.

In all cases where an order is sent, every attention will be given to the packing, and the subscriber will endeavor to select such goods as the purchaser would choose if present.

N. SYLVESTER & Co.

No. 8 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

July 23.—3t.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

PITTSBURGH.

P. M'KENNA, of the Market Street Auction, and J. HANSON, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of M'KENNA & HANSON, have taken a commodious Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel, Wood street, Pittsburgh, and will transact a general

Auction & Commission Business.

They will be regularly supplied, from the eastward, with

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, BOOKS,

AND

FANCY ARTICLES,

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved acceptances. They will also furnish to order any description of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED GOODS*, at the lowest prices.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Jewellery, &c. every *Tuesday* and *Friday Evening*. March 26—w6mo.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of FRANCIS M'CAULL, late of St. Clair township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated, without further notice.

JAMES M'CAULL, Adm'r.

July 9, 1830—4tw.

TICKETS ONLY 3 DOLLARS,

IN THE

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

NO. 7 for 1830—To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY.—*Highest Prize FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	5,000 Dollars	is	5,000 Dollars
1 prize of	1,000 Dollars	is	1,000 Dollars
1 prize of	500 Dollars	is	500 Dollars
1 prize of	300 Dollars	is	300 Dollars
1 prize of	200 Dollars	is	200 Dollars
5 prizes of	100 Dollars	is	500 Dollars
10 prizes of	50 Dollars	is	500 Dollars
10 prizes of	20 Dollars	is	200 Dollars
35 prizes of	10 Dollars	is	350 Dollars
100 prizes of	5 Dollars	is	500 Dollars
100 prizes of	4 Dollars	is	400 Dollars
3600 prizes of	3 Dollars	is	10,800 Dollars

3865 prizes——amounting to 20,250 Dollars

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—The Prizes all payable in Cash, which, *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

WHOLE TICKETS 3 DOLLARS,

HALVES, - $1 50 | QUARTERS, 75 Cents.

*** ORDERS, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS.

July 6, 1830. *Baltimore.*

☞ The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded gratis, immediately after the Drawing, to those who request it. July 16—2

Poetry.

From the Literary Gazette.

THE FESTIVAL.

The young and the lovely are gathered:
Who shall talk of our wearisome life,
And dwell upon weeds and on weeping—
The struggle, the sorrow, the strife?
The hours of our being are colored,
And many are colored with rose:
Tho' on some be a sign and a shadow,
I list not to speak now of those.

Thro' the crimson blind steals forth the splendor
Of lamps, like large pearls which some fay
Has swelled with her breath, till their lustre,
If more soft, is as bright as of day.
Beneath the verandah are flowers---
Camillias like ivory wrought
With the grace of a young Grecian sculptor,
Who traced what some Oread brought;

And roses---the prodigal summer
Has lavished upon them its bloom---
O, never the East with its spices
Made altar so rich of perfume!
The bright crowd is mingling together----
How gay is the music they bring!
The delicate laugh and the whisper-----
The steps that re-echo the string.

The harp to the flute is replying---
'Tis the song of a far distant land;
But never, in vineyard or valley,
Assembled a lovelier band.
Come thou, with thy glad golden ringlets,
Like rain which is lit by the sun----
With eyes, the bright spirit's bright mirrors----
Whose cheek and the rose-bud are one.

While he of the lute and the laurel
For thee has forgotten the throng,
And builds on thy fairy-like beauty
A future of sigh and of song.
Ay, listen, but as unto music
The wild wind is bearing away,
As sweet as the sea-shells at evening,
But far too unearthly to stay.

For the love-dream that haunts the young poet
Is colored too much by his mind----
A fabric of fancy and falsehood,
But never for lasting designed.
For he lives but in beauty---his visions
Inspire with their passion his strain;
And the spirit so quick at impression
Was never meant long to retain.

But another is passing before me----
Oh, pause, let me gaze on thy brow;
I've seen thee, fair lady, thrice lovely,
But never so lovely as now.
Thou art changed since those earlier numbers,
When thou wert a vision to me;
And copies from some fairest picture,
My heroines were painted from thee.

Thy cheek with its sunset of crimson,
Like a rose crush'd on ivory, bears
Its sunny smile still, but a softness
Is now in the radiance it wears.
A halo of love is around thee,
It is as if nature had willed
That thy happiness should be affection,
And thy destiny now is fulfilled.

Be thou happy---a thousand times happy!
If the gentle, the good, and the kind,
Could make of themselves an existence,
How blessed a fate thou wouldst find!
For never their elements blended
In a nature more lovely than thine;
And thy beauty is but a reflection
Of what thine own heart is the shrine.

Farewell! I shall make thee no longer
My sweet summer-queen of romance;
No more will my princes pay homage,
My knights for thy smile break the lance.
Confess they were exquisite lovers,
The fictions that knelt at thy throne;
But the graceful, the gallant, the noble,
What fancy could equal thine own.

Farewell! and henceforth I enshrine thee
'Mid the earlier dreams that have past
O'er my lute, like the fairies of moonlight,
To leave it more lonely at last.
Alas! it is sad to remember
The once gentle music now mute;
For many a chord hath time stolen
Alike from my heart and my lute.

Ah, most of their memories are shadows,
Flung down from the brightness of yore;
There are feelings for ever departed,
And hopes that are treasures no more.
But thou livest only in music—
A broken but beautiful spell;
'Tis as well, for my song has grown colder—
Sweet lady, for ever farewell!

'Tis midnight—but think not of slumber,
There are dreams enow floating around;
But ah, our soft dreams while thus waking
Are aye the most dangerous found.
Like the note of a lute was that whisper—
Fair girl, do not raise those dark eyes:
Love only could breathe such a murmur,
And what will Love bring thee but sighs?

And thou, the pale dreamer, whose forehead
Is flushed with the circle's light praise,
O let it not dwell on thy spirit—
How vain are the hopes it will raise!
The praise of the crowd and the careless,
Just caught by a chance and a name,
O take it as pleasant and passing,
But never mistake it for fame?

Look for fame from the toil of thy midnight
When thy rapt spirit eagle-like springs;
But for the glad, the gay, and the social,
Take only the butterfly's wings.
The flowers around us are fading—
Meet comrades for revels are they:
And the lamps overhead are decaying—
How cold seems the coming of day!

There, fling off the wreath and the sandal,
And bid the dark curtains round close;
For your cheek from the morning's tired slumber
Must win its sweet exile the rose.
What, weary and saddened! this evening
Is an earnest what all pleasures seem—
A few eager hours' enjoyment—
A toil, a regret, and a dream! L. E. L.

Miscellany.

THE PLAY AT VENICE.

Some years since, a German Prince making a tour of Europe, stopped at Venice for a short period. It was the close of summer, the Adriatic was calm, and the nights were lovely, the Venitian women in the full enjoyment of those delicious spirits that in their climate rise and fall with the coming and the departure of the finest season of the year. Every day was given to the illustrious stranger to research among the records and antiquities of this singular city, and every night in parties on the Brenta or the sea. As the morning was nigh, it was the custom to return from the water to sup at some of the palaces of the nobility. In the commencement of his intercourse, all national distinctions were carefully suppressed.—But as his intimacy increased, he was forced to see the lurking vanity of the Italians breaking out. One of its most frequent exhibitions was in the little dramas that wound up those stately festivals. The wit was constantly sharpened by some contrast of the Italian and the German, some slight aspersions on Teutonic rudeness, some remark on the history of a people untouched by the elegance of Southern manners. The sarcasm was conveyed with Italian grace, and the offence softened by its humor. It was obvious that the only retaliation must be humorous. At length the Prince, on the point of taking leave, invited his entertainers to a farewell supper. He drew the conversation to the infinite superiority of the Italians, and above all of the Venitians, acknowledged the darkness in which Germany had been destined to remain so long, and looked forward with infinite sorrow to the comparative opinion of posterity upon the country to which so little of its gratitude must be due. 'But my Lord,' said he, 'we are an emulous people, and an example like yours cannot be lost even upon a German. I have been charmed with your dramas, and have contrived a little arrangement to give one of our country, if you will condescend to follow me to the great hall.' The company rose and followed him through the splendid suit of Venitian villas, to the hall, which was fitted up as a German barn. The aspect of the theatre produced first surprise, and then an universal smile. It had no resemblance to the gilded and sculptured saloons of their own sumptuous little theatres. However, it was only so much the more Teutonic. The curtain drew up. The surprise rose into loud laughter, even among the Venitians, who have been seldom betrayed into any thing beyond a smile for generations together.—The stage was a temporary erection, rude and uneven. The scenes represented a wretched and irregular street, scarcely lighted by a few twinkling lamps, and looking the fit haunt of robbery and assassination. On a narrow view some of the noble spectators began to think it had a kind of resemblance to an Italian street, and some actually discovered in it one of the leading streets of their own famous city. But the play was on a German story; they were under a German roof. The street was, notwithstanding its ill-omened similitude, of course German. The street was solitary. At length a traveler, a German, with pistols in a belt round his waist, and apparently exhausted by his journey, came pacing along. He knocked at several doors, but could obtain no admission. He then wrapped himself up in his cloak, sat down on a fragment of a monument, and soliloquized.—'Well, here have I come, and this is my reception. All palaces, no inns, all nobles, and not a man to tell me where I can lie down in comfort or in safety. Well, it cannot be helped. A German does not much care; campaigning has hardened effeminacy amongst us. Hunger and thirst, heat and cold, dangers of war and the roads, are not very formidable, after what we have had to work through from father to son. Loneliness, however, is not so well, unless a man can labor or read.—Read, that's true: come out, Zimmerman.' He took a volume from his pocket, moved nearer to the decaying lamp, and soon seemed absorbed.—Another soon shared the eyes of the spectators. A long, light figure, came with a kind of visionary movement from behind the monument, surveyed the traveler with keen curiosity, listened with apparent astonishment to his words, and in another moment had fixed itself gazing over his shoulder on the volume. The eyes of this singular being wandered rapidly over the page, and when it was turned, they were lifted to heaven with the strongest expressions of wonder. The German was weary, his head soon drooped over his study, and he closed the book. 'What,' said he, rising, and stretching his limbs, 'is there no one stirring in this comfortless place? Is it not near day?' He took out his repeater, and touched the pendant, it struck four. His mysterious attendant had watched him narrowly, the repeater was traversed over with an eager gaze; but when it struck, delight was mingled with wonder, that till then filled its pale, intelligent countenance. 'Four o'clock!' said the German. 'In my country, half the world would be thinking of going to their day's work by this time. In another hour it will be sun-rise.—Well, then, I'll do you a service, you nation of sleepers, and make you open your eyes.' He drew out one of his pistols, and fired it. The attendant form, still hovering behind him, had looked curiously upon the pistol, but on its going off, started back in terror, and with a loud cry that made the traveler turn. 'Who are you?' was his greeting to this strange intruder. 'I will not hurt you,' was the answer. 'Who cares about that?' was the German's retort, and he pulled out the other pistol.—'My friend,' said the figure, 'even that weapon of thunder and lightning cannot reach me now.—But if you would know who I am, let me entreat you to satisfy my curiosity a moment. You seem a man of extraordinary powers.' 'Well then,' said the German in a gentler tone, 'if you come as a friend, I shall be glad to give you information; it is the custom of our country to deny nothing to those who will love to learn.' The former sighed deeply and murmured. 'And yet you are a Teuton; but you were just reading a little case of strange and yet most interesting figures: was it a manuscript?' 'No, it was a printed book!'

'Printed, what is printing? I never heard but of writing.'

'It is an art by which one man can give to the world in one day, as much as three hundred could give by writing, and in a character of superior clearness, correctness, and beauty: one by which books are made universal, and literature eternal.'

'Admirable, glorious art!' said the inquirer: 'who was its illustrious inventor!'

'A German!'

'But another question. I saw you look at a most curious instrument traced with figures, it sparkled with diamonds, but its greatest wonder was its sound. It gave the hour with miraculous exactness, and the strokes were followed by tones superior to the sweetest music of my day!'

'That was a repeater!

'How, when I had the luxuries of the earth at my command, I had nothing to tell the hour better than the clepsydra and the sundial. But this must be incomparable from its facility of being carried about, from its suitableness to all hours, from its exactness. It must be an admirable guide even to a higher knowledge. All depends upon the exactness of time. It may assist navigation, and astronomy. What an invention! whose was it? he must be more than man.'

'He was a German!'

'What, still a barbarian! I remember his nation. I once saw an auxiliary legion of them marching towards Rome. They were a bold and brave blue-eyed troop. The whole city poured out to see those northern warriors, but we looked on them only as savages. I have one more question, the most interesting of all. I saw you raise your hand, with a small truncheon in it; in a moment something rushed out, that seemed a portion of the fire of the clouds. Were they thunder and lightning that I saw? Did they come by your command? Was that truncheon a talisman, and are you a mighty magician? Was that truncheon a sceptre commanding the elements? Are you a god?

The strange inquirer had drawn back gradually as his feeling rose. Curiosity was now solemn wonder, and he stood gazing upward in an attitude that mingled awe with devotion. The German felt the sensation of a superior presence growing on himself as he looked on the fixed countenance of this mysterious being. It was in that misty blending of light and darkness, which the moon leaves as it sinks just before morn. There was a single hue of pale grey in the east, that touched its visage with a chill light; the moon resting broadly on the horizon, was setting behind; the figure seemed as if it was standing in the orb. Its arms were lifted towards heaven, and the light came through its drapery with the mild splendor of a vision. But the German, habituated to the vicissitudes of 'perils by flood and field,' shook off his brief alarm, and proceeded calmly to explain the source of this miracle. He gave a slight detail of the machinery of the pistol, and alluded to the history of gunpowder. 'It must be a mighty instrument in the hands of man, for either good or ill,' said the former. 'How much it must change the nature of war! How much it must influence the fate of nations! By whom was this wondrous secret revealed to the treaders upon earth?' 'A German.'

The form seemed suddenly to enlarge, its feebleness of voice was gone, its attitude was irresistibly noble. Before it uttered a word, it looked as made to persuade and command. Its outer robe had been flung away; it stood with an antique dress of brilliant white, gathered in many folds, and edged with a deep border of purple; a slight wreath of laurel, dazzling green, was on its brow. It looked like the genius of Eloquence.—"Stranger,' said it, pointing to the Appenines, which were then beginning to be marked by the twilight, 'eighteen hundred years have passed, since I was the glory of all beyond these mountains. Eighteen hundred years have passed into the great flood of eternity since I entered Rome in triumph, and honored as the leading mind of the great intellectual empire of the world. But I knew nothing of those things. I was a child to you; we were all children to the discoveries of those glorious potencies. But has Italy not been still the mistress of mind? She was then first of the first; has she not kept her superiority? Show me her noble inventions. I must soon sink from the earth—let me learn still to love my country.'

The listener started back: 'Who, what art thou?' 'I am a spirit: I was Cicero. Show me, by the love of a patriot, what Italy now sends out to enlighten mankind.'

The German looked embarrassed; but in a moment after he heard the sound of a pipe and tabor. He pointed in silence to the narrow street from which the interruption came. A ragged figure tottered out with a barrel organ at his back, a frame of puppets in his hand, a hurdy gurdy round his neck, and a string of dancing dogs in his train; Cicero uttered but one sigh—'Is this Italy?' The German bowed his head. The showman began his cry—'Raree show, fine raree show, against the wall! Fine Madame Catarina dance upon de ground. Who come for de galantee show!' The organ struck up, the dogs danced, the Italian capered round them. Cicero raised his broad gaze to heaven. 'These the men of my country! these the orators, the poets, the patriots of mankind!—What scorn and curse of providence can have fallen upon them?' As he gazed, tears suddenly suffused his eyes, the first sunbeam struck across the spot where he stood, a purple mist rose around him, and he was gone! * * * * *

The Venitians with one accord, started from their seats, and rushed out of the hall. The Prince and his suite had previously arranged every thing for leaving the city, and they were beyond the Venitian territory by sun-rise. Another night in Venice, they would have been on their way to the other world.

PUNISHMENT OF FORGERY.

Mr. Peel's Bill for the repeal of a portion of the fogery laws, has had a difficult progress in the House of Commons. The main question has been,—whether or not it was expedient to reduce the standard of punishment; and, upon the part of humanity, petitions have been presented from the most wealthy bankers and merchants of the kingdom, stating their wishes to have the punishment reduced, and the general sanguinary laws directed against this offence repealed.

The petitions of such persons are worthy of great attention, more especially as they are so contrary to ordinary expectation in a case where their own interest or security are mainly concerned; added to which, that the general spirit of trade and commerce is barbarous and unpitying, and has introduced many sanguinary laws into our code, so that as regards the offence of forgery, we may justly observe, that the present exertions of bankers and merchants to reduce the punishment, springs as much from considerations of policy as from feelings of humanity.

Sir Robert Peel's objection to reducing the punishment is principally founded upon the extensive examples of fraud committed by fabricated instruments; and also upon the difficulty of discovering a secondary punishment adequate to deter from the offence. Sir R. Peel puts the case of Fauntleroy's forgeries.

With respect to the crime of forgery, one immediately perceives that there are different degrees of the offence, varying in their malignancy, and therefore calling for distinct punishments. The forgery of negotiable instruments of a public character is a greater crime than the forgery of a private deed or conveyance. Against the latter, precaution is easy; but against the former, it is scarcely practicable. Still, however, we are far from wishing to see the severity of the law applied to all cases of the forgery of negotiable instruments.

It occurs to the most ordinary observation, that there are two sorts of *paper currency;* the one resting upon private confidence, and the other upon public authority.

Paper resting upon private confidence is what may be considered as the circulating credit of individuals, and consists in engagements for the payment on demand of any specific sums of money; which engagements, from a general trust in the issuers of such paper, they are enabled to substitute for money in the transactions of the community. Paper resting upon public authority, and a species of national credit, is what in common language may be called paper money, and consists in engagements issued and circulated under the sanction, and by the immediate intervention, of the public power of the State. Of the former class of paper currency are the promissory notes and bills of exchange of bankers and merchants; and of the latter class are the notes of the bank of England Exchequer Bills, East India and other public securities, recognised by Government, and forming part of its own actual capital and disbursements.

It is easy to perceive the distinction in public mischief, and therefore, in criminal guilt, between the forgery of these different classes of instruments. The one is, as it were, a crime against the State at large; the other, an injury to individuals. Let it be supposed that the remissness or lenity of the law should suffer the forgery of instruments, resting upon public authority, to grow into such a frequency as to render the use of all this large species of our paper currency no longer safe and practicable—what would follow? Every kind of trade and activity would decline under such discouragement; the sources of commercial wealth would be generally interrupted, and the credit of Government be greatly diminished. In a word, it would occasion such an interruption of intercourse, and embarrassments, in dealing, that capital would soon fly to other states, where it could command and receive better protection.

Strongly, therefore, as we are disposed to mitigate the punishment of forgery—greatly as we desire to infuse a little more Christian spirit and moderation into our laws,—we are persuaded that the last penalty must still be inflicted for the forgery of instruments and securities resting upon public authority, and constituting so large a portion of our national circulating medium and paper money.

A new view however of the subject opens when we regard that portion of our paper currency which rests upon private confidence merely. Here, we think, an obvious distinction may be taken: here the law ought to be mitigated, and the last punishment rarely inflicted.

It is true indeed that bills of exchange form a large portion of our circulating credit, and their currency and facility of transfer are found to be conducive to many valuable purposes of commerce. But this is no reason why death should be inflicted for forging a banker's check, or an endorsement upon a private bill of exchange? Where credit is given to a signature, let the person who gives that credit embark in a portion of the risk. A banker is bound to know the signature of his customer, or at least a little practice amongst his clerks would soon render deception very difficult; and a person who takes a bill of exchange may well trust to the hand writing, or a little inquiry may soon satisfy him of the genuineness of the instrument. A direct communication between parties, and a due care in the choice of agents, will afford all the security that is required in this species of our circulation, with little interruption of business, and without destroying or much encumbering the uses for which these instruments are calculated. When we speak, however, of all the *security required*, we do not mean to say that forgeries of this description ought not to be severely punished, only that they should not be punished by death.

But even in this class of paper currency, we would make one exception in favor of the severer punishment—we mean the forgery of the engraved and printed notes of country bankers exceeding the value of five pounds. In such a case the offence of forgery, inasmuch as it would require a more serious deliberation, and a more complicated machinery of fraud, would well deserve the higher penalty. Such a species of forgery is a kind of *coining*, and far exceeds in its guilt and public mischief the mere fabrication of a signature or of simple hand-writing.

But there is still one class of instruments against which the law can scarcely venture to relax its severity: we mean the forgery of last wills and testaments. In these cases it is difficult, particularly in personal estates, to guard against fraud. These are instruments which can only speak when the testator is gone who could explain them. They are generally forgeries of a wholesome kind, and imply, for the most part, such breaches of trust and duty, such criminal malignancy, and are of such extensive evil consequences, that the law of forgery must here be suffered to exact its legal victim.

With regard to secondary punishmeut, (the difficulty of finding which constitutes Sir R. Peel's second objection,) two things should be considered. Transportations alone will not be sufficient. It is always accompanied with romantic hopes. The transported felon, in the ordinary condition of a forger, will look forward to New South Wales as a new scene of adventure; will flatter himself that in time he may arrive at the head of a plantation, become a master of slaves, and return to England with wealth and redeemed character. The *Secondary Punishment* for forgers which we should propose to Sir Robert Peel, must extinguish all such hopes. Whatever it be, it must unite two qualities,—infamy and servile labor. It would be well to enact, that every person, convicted of forgery, should, upon being dismissed from the court of condemnation, be immediately invested with a felon's dress,—as for example, in yellow or red serge of the coarsest kind; his head shaved, and in *fourteen* days at least, he should be removed to the hulks, or other place of hard labor.

In France the ordinary punishment of forgery is the galleys, and working in distant roads and fortifications. From the extent of the French empire, this mode of punishment is liable to no objection Culprits of creditable connexions are thus removed from the sight of their families, and the feelings of the innocent and respectable are not wounded by the perpetual sight of criminal relatives.—But this mode of punishment is impracticable in England, as we have no distant forts of the same kind and extent. Nor would solitary imprisonment be advisable, as it would expose government to the torturing solicitations of friends—and possibly, to the most corrupt exertions of influence.

The hulks, therefore, which are in effect English galleys, and might be made more so, are obviously the best mode of secondary punishment, and, added to the felon's garb and hard labor, would answer all the purposes of that punishment which we would propose to substitute for death.—*Bell's Messenger.*

FATAL DUEL.

We have received a letter dated Arkansas Territory, June 22d, detailing circumstances connected with an instance of single combat, which took place there, whose severity has scarcely a parallel in history. The letter comes, as it appears, from a friend of one of the parties, Dr. D. H. Jeffries, with whom we had a brief acquaintance while he resided at Coffeeville; and the account is requested to be published, for the information of the friends of that gentleman in this State. The parties were resident at or near Iberville, Louisiana.

A challenge passed from a Doctor Smith to Doctor Jeffries, on the first instant, which was accepted; the interview was appointed for Thursday, the 17th, and the distance fixed at eight paces. When the time arrived the parties met, took their stations, and exchanged shots, without injury to either.—After this shot, it seems inferrable from the remarks of the writer, that some efforts were made by their friends to bring about an accommodation but unavailingly, as Doctor Jeffries declared that he would not leave the ground, till he had lost his own, or had taken the life of his antagonist. Their pistols were handed to them a second time, and at this fire the right arm of Doctor Smith was broken, which arrested the fight for a few moments, till he recovered from the exhaustion, when, he declared as he was wounded he was ready to die, and commanded the seconds to proceed. The pistols were then put into their hands for a third time, Doctor Smith using his left hand. At this fire Dr. Jeffries was wounded in the thigh, and his loss of blood occasioned an exhaustion that again delayed the conflict for a few moments. He recovered, and both then desired to shorten the distance and continue the fight. They now stood up for the fourth time, covered with blood, and at a distance of six feet. They were to fire between the words one and five, and the shot proved fatal to both parties; they fell to the earth. Doctor Smith was dead when he dropped, the ball having penetrated his heart, and Doctor Jeffries was shot through the breast, a wound he survived but four hours. They fought with perfect coolness, and thus fell, adds our correspondent, two good and brave men.

When Dr. Jeffries saw that his antagonist had fallen, he asked if he was dead, and being assured so he declared his own willingness to die. Before he expired he said that he had been a schoolmate with Doctor Smith, had been acquainted with him fifteen years, that they had been on terms of great intimacy and friendship, and he bore also honorable testimony to his character as a man of science and a gentleman. It is not stated distinctly in the letter, what originated the cruel hostility which is exhibited in this melancholy affair, but it appears to have been deeply wounded feeling on the part of Dr. Jeffries. Our correspondent states that he had made many personal friends, in the section of country where he had fixed his residence, and was universally respected and beloved. He was engaged at the time of this affair, to be married to a highly intelligent and amiable young lady of Mississippi, which circumstance appears to have had a connexion with the duel; the lady reached the ground only in time to take her last earthly farewell of the object of her affection. Her frantic cries, mingled with the grief of the friends, the letter paints as a scene of the most heart rending description.—*Mobile Register.*

VERY SINGULAR MARRIAGE.

We were informed by a very respectable gentleman from the up-country, that a marriage lately took place in his neighborhood, which we believe is without a parallel in this State, and we trust its *likeness* will not again be found in our country.

A gentleman in the practice of the law in Dekalb County, married, a short time since, a girl who was only ten years and eighteen days old—he had, as we are informed, the consent of the girl's mother to this indecorous proceeding; but after taking his infant wife home, and continuing with her for a few days, the neighbors, excited by what they considered an outrage upon all propriety, went in a body to his house, and took the little thing away from her husband, and placed her with some of her relations, where she now remains—curiosity led one of the party engaged in her removal to know her weight, as well as her age, and on weighing her she was found to weigh fifty-eight pounds. The girl we understand had, a short time since, a handsome property left her by her father, and the *Gentleman of the Bar* probably thought that he could better become the guardian of her property, by having a *sort of* legal claim to her person, than he could by obtaining ordinary letters of guardianship. This case is the only one we ever heard of in this State, in which a matrimonial connexion was ever formed by any individual with a girl of ten years old; and in the delivery of his little charge by the husband, to those who demanded her, it would seem that he was not perfectly confident of the validity of his claim, or his right to detain her. The marriage, however, we believe, being with the consent of the mother, is not absolutely *void*—though it is voidable—for, where a female under twelve years of age is married, she is not considered to be so capable of consenting to the contract, as to be bound by it—but when she attains the age of 12 years, she may then, either consent, or disagree to the marriage, as she pleases—if she disagrees to it, the marriage is dissolved, and both parties are free—but if she consents to it, the marriage is so far a good one, that there is no necessity for the parties being married over again. We have been informed that the little girl, in this case, says she did not consent of her own accord to the marriage, but, only yielded to it in conformity to the advice of some connexion—if so, the conduct of the husband will no doubt be duly appreciated.—*Augusta Courier.*

A body snatcher in England was sentenced to six months imprisonment, for going into a house and stealing the body of a dead child from the coffin. Had he stolen a guinea, he would have been transported, or hanged.—*Balt. Patriot.*

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

The monotony of the progress through the deep cut is relieved by the appearance of the Summit Bridge, spanning the abyss by a single arch of 248 feet, and 90 feet high—an elevation sufficient for the passage of Bay craft. The Bridge was built before the excavation under it was commenced; of course a vast deal of money, which would otherwise have been expended in scaffolding, &c. was saved. On emerging from the deep defile in which the view is confined to the thatched sides of the canal—the scenery becomes more interesting; and as you approach the Delaware is extremely beautiful and picturesque. At St. George's village, there is a substantial lock of cut stone of eight feet lift, by which you descend from the summit level. The remaining distance of four and a half miles presented difficulties which would have disheartened a company less enterprising and energetic. The canal here is carried through a deep morass, or peat bog, unsuitable for embankments, to form which, therefore, earth had to be brought from a considerable distance. These embankments sunk in many places from 60 to 100 feet, causing great quantities of earth to rise in the bed of the canal, and thus increasing the amount of excavation. Thus, while the embankment which appears above the surface is quite trifling, the amount of work done on this section is almost incredible. Every cubic yard of earth thrown in, forced up a certain quantity of the mud of the bog, which had in succession to be removed. At Delaware city, a harbor of strong stone work extends 500 feet along the shore, at each end of which a pier of 250 feet long projects into the river. On reaching the eastern extremity of the canal, the eye rests upon the lofty battlements of Fort Delaware, built at immense expense upon an island of mud nearly opposite. The line of the canal, we believe, was determined without any special reference to the situation of the Fort, but it must be deemed a fortunate circumstance that the mouth of this canal is commanded by the guns of this fortification.

The idea of connecting the two bays was started more than thirty years ago, and we believe a company at one time actually commenced operations. What was the cause of their failure, we have never seen stated. The Canal now in operation was begun in April, 1824, and finished last October. Some estimate may be formed of the business which this canal will do, when the reader is told, that during three months, ending the 1st of June last, 1634 vessels and boats passed, and that the tolls amounted to nearly $19,000. It is conjectured that the receipts this year will exceed $60,000.

A company has been organized, to construct a rail road from Frenchtown to New Castle, a distance of 13 or 14 miles. The stock has been taken, an examination of the ground made, and the work about to be commenced. The friends of rail roads do not hesitate to predict that it will divert all the traveling from the canal; but of this we have doubts. It is intended to employ locomotive engines upon the road, and the calculation is, that the distance can be accomplished in less than an hour. Both works, we doubt not, will meet with ample encouragement.—*Political Arena.*

A Monster.—In the late foreign papers it is announced that the Intendant or Governor of Calabria has been summoned to appear by the Royal Court of Naples, for a series of cruelties practised for many years in office. The details are shocking. The tortures alleged to have been ordered by this monster to be applied to the wretched peasants, were worthy of the most ferocious tyrants of antiquity. Many of the witnesses against him exhibited their crushed and mangled fingers and toes; and it was testified that he had refined upon the diabolical science of the myrmidoms of the Inquisition, in exciting and protracting human agony. His friends in power offered to insure him a lenient sentence, if he would plead guilty. This he declined. It can scarcely be expected that he will meet with any thing like retributive justice.—A similar atrocity is related of him to one recorded of the notorious Gen. Kirk. A woman testified that Matheis (such is the Governor's name,) promised to spare her husband's life if she would yield to his instances. On returning home she found that the sentence had been executed early in the morning.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

In the last North American Review, there is an able article, in reply to a late one in the Edinburgh Review, in which American literature is flippantly disparaged. The American champion observes that the Edinburgh critic should have had on his table the first volume of Bowditch's translation of La Place's *Mechanique Celeste*, and adds that translater is one of the first mathematicians of the the age. There is not the least exaggeration in this eulogium. The merit of the version and the notes has been acknowledged by several of the most eminent astronomers and mathematicians of Europe, in letters to the translater, expressing in terms the highest admiration for his science and labors.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Plague.—A long letter has been received from Dr. Pariset, dated Abouzabil, in Egypt, Feb. 25. It contains curious and afflictive details of the ravages of the plague in 1824, and of some recent cases. It appears that in 1824, in the hamlet of Fishabeuch, the number of the inhabitants of which was but three hundred, one hundred and twenty-five were carried off in two nights, and that the mortality in many other places was equally extensive and rapid. Dr. Pariset confirms the statement of Paree, that the plague is sometimes propagated by means of a particular kind of fly, which sucks the dead body, and afterwards biting living subjects, introduces the disease.—*English paper.*

Water-proof Cloth, &c.—At the last sitting of the Paris Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, upon reading a report on the means of making cloth water-proof, by a solution of caoutchouc (Indian Rubber) placed between two thin cloths, which being passed under heavy pressure becomes solid, it was stated, that the discovery of dissolving this gum for such purposes was made by the French chemists, Marquer, Laffond, &c.—This is incorrect. It is an English invention. At this sitting it was stated, that, in consequence of great improvements made in the manufacture of glass in France, for optical and other purposes, that country has ceased to be tributary to Great Britain for a supply; and it was even boasted that some of the largest glasses now used in this country for telescopes are of French manufacture.—Mention was made of a steam engine of sixteen horse power, in the establishment of M. Pihet, which has been at work daily for the last four years, and which consumes only 96 pounds of coals in the hour.—*English paper.*

Hydrophobia.—The following remedy has been used by Lord Rossmore, in his kennel, for some years, and by gentlemen and sportsmen of his lordship's acquaintance, in the King's county, in Ireland. One reference will be sufficient for the present. A hound, having all the appearances of madness, bit several hounds in the pack of a Mr. Freeman; he was killed, and the medicine was immediately applied to all the rest, bit and not bit, save one, on which the experiment was not tried; he died raving mad; none of the rest showed any appearance of infection. The sooner it can be applied the better. After the lapse of 12 or 24 hours, the remedy might succeed in a case or two, but would fail in others. No kennel should be without this medicine. Any chymist can determine how long it will keep. Six ounces filings of pewter, six ounces rue, four ounces garlic, four ounces mithridate or Venice treacle; cut the rue and garlic small, mix them with three quarts of strong beer, or white wine, in a vessel that can be stopped close, put it into a pot of water, with hay tied about it to prevent it from being broken against the sides of the pot; when the water is boiling, let it simmer over a slow fire three or four hours, then squeeze the liquor from the herbs, and bottle it for use, and seal the cork. How to apply it:—for a dog, one table spoonful the first day, two the second, three the third, four the fourth, and five the fifth; continue for four mornings more; nine days in all. The same quantity to a man or woman; making allowances for robust or less vigorous frames: to a child, half the quantity. If a poultice can be applied to the wound, let it be of the squeezed herbs, hot.—*London paper.*

MAHMOUD ALI, PACHA OF EGYPT.—The firm and decided character of Mahmoud is in nothing more visible than in the perfect security and quietness that reign throughout his dominions. The traveler there dreams no more of violence or loss than he would do in any town throughout Scotland or Wales. His personal appearance is scarcely worthy of his mind; his features, except his large eye, being common and unimpressive. In conversation, he is animated and full of intelligence. This man, who heard the dying shrieks of all the Mameluke Beys, from the window of his palace, with the same feeling as the Arab from his sands hears the rush of the Nile, can be gentle as an infant. His manners are particularly mild and kind; he is passionately fond of his children; and it may be inferred from this, that he is affectionate to his wives—at least rumor has never taxed him with the slightest want of indulgence in this respect.—*Recollections of the East.*

Two pints less than a quart.—If a pint of water and a pint of sulphuric acid be mixed, the compound will be considerably less than a quart. The density of the mixture is, therefore, greater than that which would result from the mere diffusion of the particles of the one fluid through those of the other. The parts have assumed a greater proximity, and therefore exhibit a mutual attraction.—In this experiment, although the liquids before being mixed be of the temperature of the surrounding air, the mixture will be so intensely hot that the vessel which contains it cannot be touched without pain.—*Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

THE POWER OF CHRISTIANITY.—A mechanic in London, who rented a room very near the Orphans' Working School, was unhappily a determined infidel—a disciple of the notorious Carlile, and one who could confound many a thoughtless Christian with his sophistries on religion. This man said to an individual one day, "I did this morning what I have not done for a long time before—I wept." "Wept," said his friend, "what occasioned you to weep?" "Why," replied the infidel mechanic, "I wept on seeing the children of the Orphans' Working School pass; and it occurred to me that if religion had done nothing more for mankind, it had at least provided for the introduction of these ninety-four orphans into respectable and honorable stations in life."

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia.* gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan,* $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	50	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
F. & M. B'k. of Steubenville,	½	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Western Reserve	½	Westminster	do
St. Clairsville	½	Hagerstown	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Williamsport	do
Lancaster	½	*New Jersey.*	
Marietta	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Columbus	½	Trenton Bank	do
Canton	2	New Brunswick	do
Portsmouth, $5 & up.	3	Mount Holly	do
B'k of Steubenville,	unc.	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabetht'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	¼
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly, $100
Music, - - - do 20
Drawing and Painting, - - do 10
Embroidery, - - - do 10
Use of bed and bedding, - - do 7
Physician's salary, - - - do 3
Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.
No charge for washing or mending.
The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.
DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bomb

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1830.

We have received the proceedings of the *Working Men's Convention*, held at Butler, on the 22d instant, but at too late an hour for publication in this day's paper: they shall appear in our next.

We cheerfully publish the second communication of our worthy friend, under the signature "Emmet." We are still satisfied that the parable of the laborers in the vineyard was *relevant*. Porter got his *due*, and it was certainly no injustice to give to Wilson more favor than he had earned.

IMPORTANT.—Thursday last, the 22nd instant, was *almost* destined to become an important era in the political history of this Congressional District. That was the day selected for the meeting of two sets of delegates from the counties of Beaver, Butler, Allegheny, and Armstrong, or so many of them as might be represented.

By the way, we must remark, that there appears throughout the whole course of the *Working Men's* party, to be a singular and unaccountable connexion between the movements of this party which professes "*to take ground independent of all parties*, and that other party which professes to be *exclusively democratic*. How happened it, that these two parties, professing to act upon directly *opposite principles*, and entirely *independent* of each other, should select the *very same* day, and the *same* town for holding their convention?

But to proceed with our history, one set of those delegates was intended to represent that party who had previously called themselves "*working men*," but who *now* admit that the name of "*worked men*" would be more appropriate. The other set of delegates represents that party which *calls itself* the *democratic republican party*, which some persons, call the *Baileyites*, but which, from being composed of the *fag-ends* of all parties, will be hereafter designated as the *Fag-endites*.

Upon the part of the *working men*, there appeared from Beaver county, two delegates, from Armstrong—*none*, from Butler—*none*, from Allegheny—*one*, Lewis Peterson. After these *three* delegates, representing *four* counties, had organized their Convention by appointing Mr. Peterson Secretary, appointing another Chairman, and authorizing the third to make motions, offer resolutions and second them, Mr. John B. Butler, editor of the Pittsburgh Statesman, appeared and claimed a seat, as a co-delegate with Mr. Peterson, in the stead of John McKnight, who had not attended. Mr. Peterson opposed this application; he stated that Mr. Butler had no authority to act as a representative of the *working men*, and that if any person were appointed to represent them, that he, Mr. Peterson, should be consulted as to the selection. He *might* have added, that there just *happened* to be in Butler, another citizen of Pittsburgh, a real *working man* whose admission into the convention would be more agreeable to himself and Gen. R. T. Stewart.

Mr. Butler now produced a letter from several *Working Men*, such as Judge Riddle, Judge Shaler, Judge Pentland, &c. requesting the admission of Mr Butler into the Convention. This letter was entirely satisfactory to the delegates from Beaver, and they having the game entirely in their own hands, Mr. Butler was duly admitted. Mr. Peterson, discovering that the *Working Men* were in a fair way to be thoroughly *worked*, protested against their proceedings, resigned his situation as secretary, and left them. The Convention having reorganized by placing John B. Butler in the station recently occupied by Mr. Peterson, now proceeded *very solemnly* to the performance of their duties, and selected Walter Forward and John R. Shannon as the candidates of the *working men!!*

Thus ends the first chapter of the history of the *working men* in this District. Two delegates and an *interloper*, representing *four* counties, choose *two lawyers* as the candidates of the *working men*.

On the part of the *Fag-endites*, there appeared two delegates from Butler, two from Armstrong, and two, David Lynch and Robert Burke from Allegheny. The Convention was organized by placing Joseph Rankin, of Armstrong, in the chair, and appointing Robert Burke, Secretary.

The names of John Gilmore, Walter Forward, and Gen. R. T. Stewart being in nomination.—David Lynch rose in his place, objected to the nomination of Walter Forward, and gave him such a character, as no honorable man would wish to possess. Mr. Burke now rose in reply, and placed the character of General Stewart in strong colors. The delegates from the other counties were confounded by the course of Messrs. Lynch and Burke, they were unable to decide upon the truth of their respective statements, but seem to have concluded that if *one half* of what each of them said were true, neither Stewart, nor Forward, were fit persons to represent this District in Congress. They therefore, very sagely selected James Patterson, as the candidate from Allegheny county, in conjunction with John Gilmore. So that the Congressional tickets now stand as follows:

Anti-masonic.—Harmar Denny and William Ayres.

Working or *Worked* Men.—Walter Forward and John R. Shannon.

Fag-endites.—John Gilmore and James Patterson.

For the Gazette.

Emmet is truly pleased that his friend of the Gazette is an advocate of *mercy*; it is a divine attribute, but not to be exercised at the expense of *justice;* not that the writer is an advocate of capital punishment, (except in very extraordinary cases,) as they have done little good in this or any other country. Every one in this free country having a right to express his opinions—the editor's friend, Emmet, should not have made any reply, had he not been brought to Scripture text—say the parable of the laborers in the vineyard, Matthew's Gospel, 20th chapter, 1st to the 16th verse. He is truly sorry that his friend should have referred to this passage of sacred writ, for to say the best, it is quite irrelevant. The allusion is to the Gospel call, even at the 11th hour. Those that accept of the offer will have their wages, and had our Chief Magistrate given to "every man a penny," there would in this case have been no "evil eye" towards him.

Working Men's Ticket.—Messrs. Logan and Adams, delegates representing the working men of Beaver county, and Mr. Peterson, one of the delegates appointed by the delegates of the working men of Allegheny county, met in this place on Thursday, the 22d inst.—Mr. Peterson's colleague did not attend—he considered that he was authorized to appoint a person to fill the vacancy, the Beaver delegates thought otherwise, and accepted Mr. *Butler*, editor of the Pittsburgh Statesman, as a delegate. Mr. Peterson declined acting with them. The Beaver delegates and Mr. Butler, we are informed, nominated *Walter Forward, Esq.* of the city of Pittsburgh, and John Shannon, Esq. of Beaver, as candidates for Congress. Thus Beaver county has given to Allegheny county a candidate that the working men of that county refused to put in nomination.—*Butler Repos.*

ITEMS.

We have been informed that the week before last, not less than one hundred and fifty tons of Yorkshire cloths were despatched to Canada, from the port of London, in one ship, to be smuggled into the United States.—*Liverpool Times.*

London Police.—The Police of London is now organized on a new footing. It is considered the most efficient in Europe for catching rogues.—There are 6000 persons employed under the new system.

Newspaper Duties.—The following is the amount of duties paid by the English newspapers in the year ending 5th Jan. 1830. Duties on newspapers, £438,667 10s. 8d.; on advertisements, £136,052 18s. 10d. The duties paid by the Scotch newspapers, during the same time, were—on newspapers, £42,301 6s.; on advertisements, £17,592 5s. 7d. On the Irish newspapers, the amount of duties paid in the last year were—on newspapers, £28,578 16s. 7½d.; on advertisements, £14,085 6s. Thus the newspaper press of the United Kingdom has produced duties to Government, in one year, amounting to £678,178 3s. 1½d.

A writer in the National Journal requests the Editors of the National Intelligencer to state the fact, for the information of its readers, that not more than sixty or seventy persons attended the Dinner of the friends of the present Administration in this city, on the late Anniversary. Of this number, it is further desired to be stated, thirty-three hold offices under the Administration. The thin attendance of citizens in private life at the Administration Dinner, certainly proves that the Proscription is not popular in Washington, especially when it is considered that more than three hundred respectable citizens attended the Dinner of those who are opposed to it. We merely state the fact, as requested, without intending to get into the controversy which has grown out of it.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Curious Explosion.—The Nashville (Tenn.) papers mention that an explosion took place in the bed of a Creek, about 12 miles from that place on the 20th ult. The noise resembled that of blowing rocks; and on examination it was found that the rocky bed of the Creek was cracked and shivered to a great extent. Pieces weighing 2 or 300 pounds, were broken off, and the earth and rock together were parted in a fissure extending near 40 yards. A spring now issues from the edge of the Creek—the water, in taste and smell, resembles that which runs through a bed of stone coal.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A Good Sign.—The Milledgeville (Ga.) Statesman and Patriot, has changed ownership; and the paper from that office comes to us now under the title of "*The Federal Union.*" That is a *sign* worthy of notice, by the nullifiers.—*Balt. Patriot.*

The number of ministers in the Presbyterian Church, according to the late returns, is 1711; congregations, 2158; communicants, 173,329. The number of communicants in the Baptist churches throughout the country is about 303,000; in the Methodist churches, say 450,000.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Cloth Buttons.—The manufacture of these buttons continues to be extensively prosecuted in this vicinity, and gives employment to hundreds of industrious females. Competition has reduced the profits of the proprietors, and the wages of the girls: and the buttons are now sold at about one fourth of the price that was paid for similar English buttons a few years since. One person has upwards of 1000 gross made per week. The wood moulds are made by females. Six girls in Easthampton, employed by Mr. John W. Graves, recently turned in one week, 3052 gross of moulds. One girl turned 144 gross in one day, from 5 A. M. to 7 P. M.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

The number of stock accounts in the Bank of England is not less than three millions; it pays, in one year, not less than four hundred thousand drafts, and there are not less than one thousand transfers of stock made daily.

A Madrid letter, of May 20th, says—"The Spanish Government have changed their plan with regard to the Expedition to be sent to Mexico The following is what well informed people say on the subject: About 4000 good troops will be embarked at different points of the Peninsula: their rallying point will be the Canary islands, where there are already 2000 men. These troops will be conveyed from thence to the Havana, where 8000 men of the best troops will be added to them. These 14,000 men are to form the army of the expedition, the chief command of which will be given to the Marquis de las Amarillas, who is one of the oldest and best generals in the Spanish service."

The receipts of Drury Lane theatre are stated to have averaged for the last three years the enormous sum of fifty-three thousand pounds. This gives an average of about eight hundred dollars for every night during that period, omitting only Sunday nights, and a fortnight for the summer vacation. The yearly expense of the establishment is estimated at £40,000.—*N. Y. Post.*

Pugilism.—On Wednesday, June 3d, a pugilistic battle was fought between Simon Byrne, an Irishman, and Sandy McKay, a Scotchman, which resulted in the death of the latter. The fight took place within two miles of the village of Hanslope on the borders of Northamptonshire within about sixty miles of London, and lasted 53 minutes, during which time 47 rounds were fought. The match was for 200 pounds a side. Immediately after the fight Byrne went to London, and McKay was brought to Hanslope, where he lived about 8 hours. His death is attributed to a concussion of the brain, arising from a heavy fall in the 44th round. A verdict of manslaughter has been given against Byrne, who was arrested a few days after in Liverpool.—*English paper.*

The family of the late African Prince Abduhl Rahaman have arrived at New York from Natchez. They consist of eight children and grandchildren, three of whom are adults, who have been ransomed for the sum of $3100. The Colonization Society have generously offered to convey them, free of expense, to Liberia, in the vessel which is announced to sail from Norfolk on the first of October, and provide for their immediate wants after their arrival in the colony.

The patent lever Watch is claimed as English invention, and Robert Roscal, [Roskell] of London, the vender and patentee of watches upon this construction, has made an immense fortune by the business. He obtained the invention in this manner: Mr. Asa Spencer, when working as a journeyman watchmaker in Hartford Con. made the first lever watch, and kept it for his own use. He afterwards commenced engraving, and went to London with Mr. Perkins in that business.—He there showed his watch to Mr. Roscal, who borrowed it long enough to get the model, and immediately introduced the invention to the public as his own, and obtained a patent; thus acquiring credit, celebrity and wealth by the invention, while the actual inventor (as is often the case with men of genius) was thrown into obscurity and poverty.—*Springfield Republican.*

A member of the Jewish persuasion is at the head of no fewer than twenty-seven British charities in London, many of which are for the promotion of Christianity. There are resident in Great Britain about twenty-seven thousand Jews, of whom twenty thousand live in London. Sir Robert Peel lately observed in the House of Commons, of them:—"The upper classes are eminent for charity and sympathy with the sufferings of their fellow-men; and the lower classes are not marked by any vices beyond what is common amongst persons in that rank of life."—*National Gazette.*

It appears that there are employed in manufactures, in the parish of Leeds, 223 steam-engines, of 3,933 horses power in the aggregate. The quantity of coal annually consumed within the same circle, for manufacturing purposes, is estimated at 150,000 tons; for domestic purposes, 200,000 tons—total 368,000 tons.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins, Capt. Allen, arrived at New York, London papers to the 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th of June, have been received.

Letters from Egypt leave it uncertain whether a corps of Egyptians would assist the French in their attack on Algiers.

The Aviso, a French paper, states the Dey of Algiers had sent troops to protect those shipwrecked in the French brigs of war Le Sylene and L'Aventure, against the fury of the Bedouin Arabs.

Lisbon dates to the 15th May, announce the return of Don Miguel from a hunting party and bull races at Gamoza, where all sorts of atrocities had taken place. The Corregidor of Benavento presented himself to pay his respects to his Majesty, when Don Miguel remembered that this Magistrate had, in 1820, manifested some liberal sentiments, and as at that moment this Prince amused himself with suspending bells round the necks of his bulls, for the purpose of letting them loose afterwards, amidst their tinkling, he likewise ordered a set of them to be put round the neck of the Corregidor, whom he started in the arena with the furious quadrupeds. The secret of the death of one of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber is carefully concealed, whom he killed by the discharge of his carbine. Another received cuts with his whip across the face, for having presumed to make observations. In the midst of these amusements the attendants of his household were perishing with hunger, and complained thereof. He granted them a bull, on condition that they should catch him themselves; on which occasion half a dozen of them were greviously wounded.

The sight of the unfortunate transports to our colonies on board the ship San Joan Maguana, is the most horrible thing that was ever beheld. The stowing of this vessel is only just large enough for her crew and cargo of 60 exiles; however, 160 have been crammed into her, one on the top of the other. Besides this, they are for most of the time destitute of food, and are subjected to the most unheard of treatment.—*Journal de Gand.*

The London papers announce the receipt of French papers to the 5th of June.

The Paris papers contain as yet no news from the expedition, though the Moniteur has a telegraph despatch from Toulon, dated Wednesday last, but it relates solely to the loss of two brigs belonging to the blockading squadron, which unfortunately, is fully confirmed. All the other Journals of Friday state, as a report, that the crews had been saved by the prompt and humane interposition of the Dey of Algiers; but this report, so far from being confirmed by the official despatch, is characterised therein as "wanting authenticity." In the same document there is not a word about the expedition, though it could not be unknown to the public authorities at Toulon that unpleasant rumors were current at that port respecting it.—These rumors appear, however, to have been as unfounded as that which gave the Dey credit for a sudden fit of humanity, or, at least, to have been greatly exaggerated. According to one report the lighters and flat-bottomed boats, about 140 in number, had been blown on the Spanish coast in a violent gale, which had got up immediately after their leaving Toulon. Another rumor, which seems more probable, says that they were merely obliged to seek temporary shelter in some neighboring French port, whilst all accounts agree as to the violence of the gale which had surprised this part of the expedition after its departure from Toulon.

From the National Gazette.

We contended a few days ago, that no state has a right to secede from the Union, even peaceably. Cases of extreme, insupportable wrong and misery except themselves as it were; but these are not to be supposed, because they could not exist in our political system. It is illogical and inadmissable to argue upon extravagant assumptions—upon emergencies which do not exist, and are destitute of all probability. We may cite a high Virginia authority,—that of the late Judge Tucker,—in confirmation of our doctrine. His text is as follows:—

"Speaking of the Government which rose from the ashes of the old Confederation, he says:—"The mild tone of *requisition* was exchanged for the active operations *of power*, and the features of a *federal council* for those of a *national sovereignty*. These concessions, it was seen, were, in many instances, *beyond the power of the State Legislatures* (limited by their respective Constitutions) to make, *without the express assent of the people. A convention* was therefore summoned, in every State, by the authority of their respective legislatures, to consider the propriety of adopting the proposed plan; *and their assent made it binding* in each State. Here then are all the features of an *original compact, not only between the body politic of each State, but also between the People of those States, in their highest sovereign capacity.*" * * * * * * "Whether this compact be considered as merely federal, or social and national, it is *that instrument by which power is created* on the one hand, and *obedience exacted* on the other." * * * "To *preserve the union entire*, and unbroken, no *partial* confederacy between any *two or more* States, can be entered into; for that would *in fact to dissolve the Government* of the United States as now established;—but agreements or compacts concerning transitory or local affairs, or such as cannot possibly affect any other interest but that of the parties, may still be entered into by the respective States *with the consent of Congress.* The compact between this state and Maryland, in 1786, may serve as an example of this last class of public agreements."

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

NEW ENGLAND.

The result of the Census now taking, will show a population a little rising *two million*, or a gain in the last 10 years of upwards of 340,000 or over 20 per cent. So that New England, besides being a nursery, whence are annually transplanted thousands of her industrious population to all parts of the Union, and we might as well say to all parts of the world, has actually doubled in the last 40 years. Nearly the whole western country with its two million of inhabitants, which has in the mean time grown up, is nothing but the blood and bone, cut from the very ribs of New England.

But the question of the greatest importance is this: How is this population of 2,000,000 to be provided for, and into what classes shall it be divided? In the first place, then, at least 1,750,000 or seven eighths of the whole, may be set down as substantial, independent farmers, living on the old homestead—"lords of the soil." Some of these are undoubtedly more or less engaged in commerce and manufactures, some in the lumber trade, some in the fisheries, and many, in the old colony, are concerned in salt works, still however they may be termed farmers. Of the remaining eighth it will be difficult to form a just estimate. It is spread however along our sea board. It fills our cities and supplies our manufacturing establishments. It comprises our commercial men our enterprising fishermen and our hardy sailors; many of these too, are more or less engaged in agriculture—a sort of amphibious race, engaged at the same time in ploughing the deep waters of the Pacific, and cultivating their thrifty acres at home. Pauperism is almost unknown.—In fact, what is meant by, and what is felt as pauperism in the old world, has no existence here.—A few old, infirm, decrepit people to be sure are supported by public charity. This must be the case every where; but in no part of the civilized world are there so few to be found as in New England.

The almost incredible fact has been, stated that an increase of productive power through the aid of steam and improved mechanism, with other scientific appliances, during the last forty years, is equal to an additional supply of labor of six hundred millions of men.

Fire Dress.—The last number of the London New Monthly Magazine contains the following paragraph in relation to this curious invention:—

"At the last dinner of the "Revu Encyclopedique," the Chevalier Aldini exhibited his last improvements in the materials of which the fire-preserving gloves and masks are to be formed. The principle has been adopted for entire dresses by the Pompiers here. I drew on one of the gloves, and took up a bar of iron heated red hot. At first no heat whatever was susceptible, but on closing the fingers tight over it, the caloric made its way in a slight degree, but not sufficient to occasion injury.—The invention appears entirely calculated to answer the purpose intended; the composition of the dress, though apparently metallic, is not sufficiently weighty to encumber the wearer, or prevent active exertion. The Chevalier announced that, having only the interest of mankind generally in view, had renounced any right to patent, and only wished the invention as extensively circulated as possible."

The New York Post states that the fire dress spoken of in the above paragraph is described as a union of the powers possessed by metallic tissue to intercept flame, with the incombustion and badly conducting powers of amianthus, or other substances. The dress consists of two distinct systems of clothing, the one to be worn nearest the body, composed of the non-conducting and incombustible substance. For this purpose, the Chevalier Aldini, after a long succession of experiments has discovered a method of spinning and weaving asbestos, without previously mixing it with other substances. The threads of the cloth prepared from it are about one-fifth of an inch in diameter; cords, also, of any thickness may be twisted of the same material. The portions of the under fire dress which are intended for the protection of the head, the hands and feet, are formed of this cloth of asbestos; those for the rest of the body are merely strong woollen cloth, saturated in a solution of alum. The asbestos cap has apertures for the eyes, nose and mouth, these being guarded by a very fine copper-wire gauze. The overdress is of a metallic tissue, and consists of five principal pieces, a casque, so large as to allow considerable space between it and the asbestos cap; a cuirass; a piece of armour for the waist and thighs; a pair of boots of double wire gauze, and a shield five feet long, formed of wire gauze, stretched over a thin wire frame. A great number of exceedingly curious experiments have been made by persons armed in the fire dress, and some of the stories which are related would seem utterly incredible, were it not for the respectability of the authority on which they are given. We have before us a paper detailing a series of experiments which have been publicly made; but at present have room to copy only one or two of them.

"A fireman having his hand inclosed in a double asbestos cloth, laid hold of a large piece of red hot iron, carried it slowly to the distance of 150 feet, then set straw on fire by it, and immediately bro't it back to the furnace. The hand was not at all injured in the experiment."

Another experiment was made to test the security of the defence of the head.

"The fireman put on only the asbestos and wire gauze cap, and the cuirass, and held the shield before his breast. A fire of shavings was then lighted, and sustained in a very large raised chaffing dish, and the fireman approaching it, plunged his head into the middle of the flames, with his face towards the fuel, and in that way went several times round the chaffing dish, and for a period above a minute in duration. The experiment was made several times; and they who made it, said they suffered no oppression or inconvenience in the act of respiration."

The mode in which the Chevalier Aldini contrives to spin and weave the asbestos into cloth, without mixing it with other fibrous substances, is not given. The action of steam, however, is said to be essentially necessary in the bending and twisting of it.—*Baltimore American.*

Singular Phenomenon.—A natural phenomenon, called the mascaret, observed at the mouth of the Dordogne, and in no other river of Europe, should not be passed over. When the waters of the Dordogne are low, and especially in summer, a hillock of water, about the height of an ordinary house, is observed at its confluence with the Garonne. It suddenly rises and spreads, and rolls along the bank, ascends the river in all its sinuosity, with extraordinary rapidity and a fearful noise. All that comes in its way, on the bank by which it moves, yields to its fury. Trees are torn up, barges sunk, and stones are driven to the distance of fifty paces; all fly from it in consternation, cattle even, with a strong and fierce instinct. It sometimes takes the centre of the river, and changes its shape. The watermen are able by their observations to discover its approach, and thus escape certain destruction. A similar phenomenon was observed by the French traveller, Condamime, in the Amazon river, and by the English Rennell in the Ganges. Its cause is known, and simple: the tide flowing with a disproportionate quantity and impulse into the Dordogne, which is right in the direction of the Gironde, whilst the course of the Garonne is angular or divergent. The impediments which the mascaret meets as it ascends the Dordogne from sand banks, the sinuosities, and rapidity of the opposing current, all tend to increase, and it may be said to infuriate, its force. Such is its velocity, that a second must not be lost by him who would observe it.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. VII; being the Cities and Principal Towns of the World, Vol. I.*

Died,

On Sunday night last, *George H. Maclean*, aged one year, son of Matthew Maclean, one of the late editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRESH SUPPLY OF NEW NOVELS.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, have just received a fresh supply of the following New Novels, which they offer now very cheap, viz:

Clarence, a Tale of Our Own Times; by the author of Hope Leslie, &c. &c.

Doom of Devorgoil, and *Auchindrane;* by Sir Walter Scott.

Stories of a Bride; by the author of "The Mummy."

Falkland; by the author of Pelham, Devereux, &c.

Paul Clifford; by the author of Pelham, Disowned, &c.

N. B.—All the new publications received as soon as published. July 27—2t.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE PHŒNIX BREWERY, situated in the town of Kensington, the southern suburb of Pittsburgh, lately occupied by Coltart & Silvey, who brewed twenty-five hundred barrels annually. All the barrels can be procured from the late tenants. This brewery has a good run of custom, and in good credit. Application to be made by letter, post paid, to H. HOLDSHIP & SON, Pittsburgh. July 27.—tf.

The American, New York, United States' Gazette, Philadelphia, and the American, Baltimore, will please insert the above tri-weekly, for two weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED on the evening of the 14th inst. a man named EDWARD HORNEY, [alias Herney] about 25 or 27 years of age. Said Horney is rather under middling size, sallow complexion, very much freckled in the face, resembling marks of the small pox; he has a pacific countenance, looks down while speaking, and when questioned closely appears agitated; his general demeanor rather surveilant. He left here on the steam boat Magnolia, bound for Pittsburgh, in company with his father-in-law J. H. Mullin and family.

Said Horney has absconded with property and cash to a considerable amount. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will secure his detection, and the recovery of what he has taken.

JOHN WESTCOTT.

July 27.—3t.

PETERS' REPORTS, VOLUME 3.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1830. By Richard Peters, Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. July 27—7t.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The subscribers to the Mechanics' Institute are requested to attend a meeting, to be held at the Washington Coffee-House, in St. Clair street, on Thursday evening next, the 29th inst. at 7½ o'cl'k, for the purpose of electing the Officers of the Institute. THE COMMITTEE.

AN examination of the Graduates of the Western University, will take place on Friday next, commencing at 8 o'clock, A. M. The Trustees and literary gentlemen of the city are invited to attend. R. BRUCE, *Pr. Un.*

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1830.

NEW MEDICAL WORKS.

HENNEN'S *Principles of Military Surgery*, and on the History, Treatment, and Anomalies of Variola and Syphilis, illustrated with Cases and Dissections. By John Hennen, M. D. Inspector of Military Hospitals.

ALSO, A Treatise on Remittent and Intermittent Diseases, including Marsh Fever and Neuralgia, &c. By John Maccullough, M. D.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—All new Medical Works received as soon as published. July 27—2t.

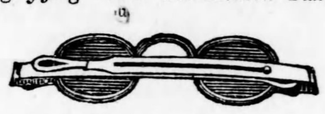
JOHN I. KAY & Co. are Agents for the North American Medical and Surgical Journal—Published under the auspices of the Kappa Lambda association of the United States, and conducted by a committee of eight eminent physicians.

☞ Physicians of the West are respectfully invited to examine this publication. It is a Journal entirely devoted to the interests and promotion of the science, and is becoming one of the most popular works of the kind in the Union. July 27.

A NEW IMPROVEMENT OF THE

Grand Solar Microscope,

Magnifying about Ten Million Times!!



JOSEPH & DEMELMAN, Optitians, are opening at Mr. Bond's Concert Hall, No. 72 Penn street, a new and improved SOLAR MICROSCOPE, which they will exhibit on Tuesday, the 27th inst. if the day is fair, and on every successive fair day, FOR A SHORT TIME.

The Microscope is very justly considered one of the most astonishing instruments ever invented by the ingenuity of Man. It brings to view animals, insects, and objects, which to the human eye must have forever remained invisible. In vinegar, there appear to be monstrous eels, from two to ten feet long. The dust from old cheese and figs contains myriads of animals, alive, active, and perfectly formed.

Crystallization is one of the most beautiful exhibitions that can be imagined, showing the formation of the Crystals of different Salts, and producing all the variegated and brilliant coloring of the Rainbow.

In addition, the proprietors, (Mr. Joseph, the firm of Demelman & Co. the Manufacturers of the Instrument,) and H. Burdick, have recently made a new discovery and highly interesting improvement, by which, with the power of the Sun, they can present the appearance of battles, landscapes, men and women, beasts, &c. on clouds of fire, darting apparently with the rapidity of lightning.

J. D. & Co. have recommendations from several members of the Senate of the United States. Admittance 25 cents, Reduction on families.

☞ Orders received for the improved Microscope, and for all other articles in the Optical line. July 27.—tf.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

ABSCONDED, on the 13th inst. an indented apprentice to the Tin-Plate-Working business, named ISAAC BENNET. He took with him a blue cloth coatee; two pair of blue cotton cassimere pantaloons; one toilinet vest; one fur hat; two pair of calfskin shoes; one muslin, and three linen shirts, nearly new; together with a quantity of other clothing, about half worn. The said apprentice is between 19 and 20 years of age; about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; fair complexion; light hair, blue eyes, and very much stoop-shouldered. The above reward, but no charges, will be given to any person returning him to his masters, in Pittsburgh. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice, as the law shall be rigidly enforced against any person for so doing.

HOWARD & RODGERS.

July 27.—3t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS,

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.

Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;
And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures*

Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

PUBLIC SALE.—By a decree of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, George A. Bayard and Samuel H. Scott, Administrators of James Ekin, late of the city of Pittsburgh and county aforesaid, deceased, will expose to public sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on Monday, the second day of August next, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situated in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded as follows, to wit: A part of lot No. 249, fronting on Ferry street about forty-five feet, and extending back sixty feet, more or less, on which are erected a two story brick house, and a brick building used as a tobacco factory. Also, a piece of ground in St. Clair township, and county aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the east line of land that did belong to Doctor Bedford in his lifetime, and running by said line south 3 degrees, east 33 perches and 92-100ths, to a post on the north side of Coal Hill road; thence by said road south 77 degrees, east 33 perches and 6-10ths, to a post; thence north 3½ degrees, east 44 perches and 56-100ths to a post on the south side of the public road to Gregg's ferry; thence by said road north 81 degrees west 17 perches to the place of beginning, containing eight acres, two roods, and 13 perches, on which are erected a frame dwelling house and frame stable, formerly the property of Samuel Edgar. Also, a third piece of ground, adjoining the last mentioned, consisting of coal-lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, according to the plan of Sidneyville, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post near a white hickory, thence south 3 degrees east 40 perches to sugar-tree; thence north 87 degrees east 28 perches and 4-10ths to a beech; thence north 3½ degrees east 30 perches to a post; thence by Coal street north 77 degrees west 33 perches and 6-10ths to the place of beginning, containing six acres, three roods and 13 perches, more or less. Also, one undivided half part of a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, marked No. 58 in James Adams' part of the plan of said Liberties, as recorded in book T, pages 355 and 356; bounded by Liberty street, by O'Hara street, Spring alley, and lot No. 57, containing in breadth 50 feet and in length 100 feet. Also, the one undivided fourth part of a tract of land, situated in Indiana township, and county aforesaid, on the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Pine creek, containing by estimation 100 acres, be the same more or less; on which the Pine Creek Factory is erected, with many other buildings. By the Court.

WM. M'CLURE, Cl'k O. C.

Pittsburgh, July 16, 1830—5t.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

☞**SPLENDID LUCK AGAIN.**☜

AT GREER'S OFFICE.

19	48	58,	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$6,000
19	36	58,	do. do.	1,000
17	36	58,	do. do.	500
19	36	48,	do. do.	100

Beside 80, 60, 50, 40, &c.

Were all sold in 10th Class Union Canal Lottery, at GREER'S LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, corner of Market and Liberty streets. July 9.—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

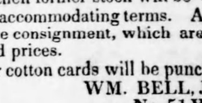
☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.



NORTHERN ROUTE,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Partnership heretofore subsisting between Hardman Philips and Thomas Lever, of Philipsburgh, Centre county, Pa. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts relating to said partnership will be adjusted by said Hardman Philips. Witness our hands and seals, at Philipsburgh aforesaid, this 26th June, 1830.

HARDMAN PHILIPS, [Seal.]
THOMAS LEVER, [Seal.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of *W. Bagshaw.*

July 9, 1830.—7t.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 13, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 31ST JULY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2 500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞ Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. July 20, 1830.

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350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

Sugar House Molasses.

25 BBLS. Sugar House MOLASSES;
22 Hdds. LEAF TOBACCO;
20.000 lbs. PIG LEAD;

Just received, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH, & Co.

July 16.—3w.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

DRIED HIDES,

JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

July 10—tf. *No. 26 Wood street.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 13, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 31ST JULY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

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13395 prizes—34220 tickets $136,880
20825 blanks

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address.

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

July 20, 1830.

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street.

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

A CHANCE FOR PURCHASERS.

I WILL SELL, at a low price, and on accomodating terms, the following described property in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Two Story Brick Building, situated in Second, between Grant and Ross streets.

Also—*Three Valuable Building Lots,* eligibly situated, and of convenient size, on the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley.

WALTER H. LOWRIE.

South West corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

June 15.—tf.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,

Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary* —Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough. it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF.
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Woad-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE! *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st,* 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

A PERSON acquainted with managing a Confectionary Store, can hear of a situation, by inquiring at the office of the Gazette.

June 11, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

April 3.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. JOHN H. IRWIN has removed to number 39 Second street, just opposite the Post Office. April 27, 1830.—3m

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THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Striped Bindings.

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags,* &c. will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, (*refined without blood.*)
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.

April 27, 1830.—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh,* extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

May 7. 1830—tf.

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150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet: on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

PHŒNIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE.

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE,
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞ In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.

March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'd Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

February 16—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'ners.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings,* &c. &c. will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf